





# The Confederate

D. K. MCKEE, A. M. GORMAN,  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

## Let the Soldiers Remember!

That if we succeed in establishing our independence, the maimed, crippled and disabled soldiers of the South will be provided with bounty lands on which to live, and a pension from the Government for their yearly support. But if we fail, and are subjugated, or a reconstruction of the Union should take place, all the bounty lands and pensions will go to the Yankee soldiers who have disabled them.

Let them remember that Mr. Holden's "road to peace" leads to subjugation, or at best to reconstruction, which will be the ruin of the disabled soldier.

Let the soldier remember that the Yankee debt is over four thousand millions of dollars, while our debt is only about one thousand million. If reconstruction takes place, the most favorable terms that would be allowed us, would make us repudiate our own debt, and pay half of it to the whole of the world, which would in essence be a loan of debt to the Yankee speculators who have fattened on contracts for furnishing supplies to destroy us.

Let him remember, that Mr. Holden's road to peace, lies towards reconstruction. For he "proposes a convention of all the States—the South to go in, in favor of separation; the North in favor of reconstruction." (See Raleigh Standard.) The North in such a convention would have the majority, and of course would vary everything their own way.

Let the soldier remember, that Lincoln has just said, that the only terms of negotiation which he would receive, are reconstruction and the abolishment of slavery. The effect of setting free the negro, would be to lose the whole benefit of this species of property for taxation, thus imposing on the soldier the Yankee debt, and at the same time taking away the vast negro property that would help to pay the taxes.

Let the soldier remember, that the reason the war has been prolonged, has been because men have been kept out of the field—such as militia officers, and justices, and constables, and all such like, and that the Legislature was induced to make these exemptions, by the influence of Mr. Holden, who has opposed the putting in of principals and substitutes, and all the other officers we have named—thus helping to leave our small armies without reinforcements.

Let the soldier remember, that the army is a band of brothers, united by honorable and patriotic associations with liberty and perils of the field, and that they should sympathize with one another, and not their great chiefs, Lee, and Beauregard, and the mounted Stewart, and most of these fellow-soldiers, ardently desire the defeat of Mr. Holden, whom they regard as sufficiently to the cause.

Let the soldier remember, that their brothers in arms, the officers and soldiers who have stood beside them in battle, and who have been captured and are now in the prisons of the enemy, appeal to them, for their rescue, to vote for Gov. Vance, because they say, the enemy want them with the election of Mr. Holden as a Yankee victory.

Let the soldier remember, that the very Yankees whom they have fought and whipped, and taken prisoners, shout for Mr. Holden as they pass through the streets; that the deserters and traitors are leagued and banded to support him, and that while a few good men may vote for him, all the deserters who have left their posts, and all the traitors who can get to the polls, certainly will; and that Mr. Holden says "a man is known by the company he keeps."

Let the soldier remember, that Mr. Holden opposed the Fugitive Law, by which they have been fed; and the impressment laws by which their families have been provided for.

Let the soldier remember, that he wives, daughters, sisters and mothers—the women of the South—who visit him in his still of cotton and provide for his wants, have a deep interest in this election, and they are almost unanimously for Gov. Vance, because they regard him as a true representative of the interests of the South. It will gratify the soldier to heed the counsels of woman, because she puts her trust upon him, and he is her chivalrous defender.

Lastly, let the soldier remember, that this is an election which will become a portion of history, and will make a record of the position of each man in the hour of his country's danger; that the soldier is the model of free and independent action, and to him appropriately belongs to set the example of voting honestly and openly for the man of his choice.

Remember, sick and wounded soldiers, that Mr. Holden has not only kept out of the army himself, but has kept out a stout, able-bodied man, and every body else could. And yet he has the impudence to call himself the soldier's friend.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of the Depository in this paper about call certificates, and calling for holders of certificates to come forward and exchange them for bonds.

It is said to be a fact that some of Morgan's men have captured the notorious Tory Col. Kirk, and that he is in jail in Abingdon, Va. Some forty of his men were killed in the skirmish in which he was captured.

"Col. McKee, the chief editor of the Confederate," has seen Mr. Pennington's editorial of yesterday, with reference to his publication of the card of Frank I. Wilson. We have no fault to find with the tone of the article, though there are mistakes in its statements. There never was an intimacy of any kind between us and Mr. Pennington. We saw a good deal of him in Newbern, and concurred with him sometimes in political sentiment; though we really forget at this time, (such was his variable course) whether he supported us when a candidate in that county or not. But we had a sympathy for Pennington. We had known of his hard beginning; we saw him struggling for a living industriously, and apparently honestly, and we wished him success; and while there was no intimacy, and scarce any association, there was on our part a respectful kindly feeling, which always prompted a courteous treatment whenever we encountered him.

When we met him in Raleigh, our personal feelings towards him had not changed, though his career in the army, as we had heard it from the best sources, had not been such as to increase our respect. We therefore met him in very near the spirit of our former acquaintance. We became a candidate very soon thereafter, and Mr. Pennington was editing a professedly neutral paper; and the first thing we knew that his practice was different from his profession was, that he went out of his way to notice it really the act of Col. Devane's being in the field, in order to strike a side blow for our competitor. The next we heard was, that in a private conversation with Capt. Myers, of Whitford's regiment, he stated that "we had seduced him into the support of Douglas and then abandoned him, and that no reliance was to be put in the stability or integrity of Col. McKee." He denied this afterwards, and the question of veracity still stands between him and Capt. Myers. Previously he had gone down to Clayton, to vote for Dr. Leach—the only Northern refugee that we know of who voted against us.

Since we have been connected with the Confederate, our purpose has been to discuss such political positions as public men should take, in a courteous, respectful style, freely as should be necessary for a full discussion, but fairly and without personal offence. So far as the editor of the Progress was concerned, it was necessary to assail his loyalty, for his articles were injurious to the cause; but we assailed him for his opinions, and argued from his writings, fairly quoted, never applying to him epithets of harshness. Indeed we did not allude to him or his paper at all, until after many times he had insidiously applied to us terms of abuse. And our belief was and is, that he opened the columns of his paper to others, to assail us. Though we confess to an opinion, that he is entitled to credit for many articles attributed by the public to outside aid.

Let us, as we stated a day or two since, the Editor of the Progress published an offensive communication against us, from a correspondent in Richmond. Subsequently he expressed to us his regret, and said that he had seen the injurious portion, he would not have published it. After this, when he published the card of Mr. Frank I. Wilson, the shameful proposition of Wilson, there was but one course left for us, unless we were willing to sit down under an intolerant system of insult.

Perhaps it may be asked why we do not meet Mr. Holden's publication of the same article in the same way? Our answer is, that we do not intend to affect a personal issue with Mr. Holden, to affect the election. We shall bide our time.

As to the editor's possession of coolness and calmness, and as for his reasons for his course of conduct when we met him on the street, these are for him to speak of. We are content to leave them where he puts them. But as to our having signed against him, we deny it. We have not done justice to his injurious and reprehensible opinions, and publications; nor have the people of North Carolina, nor the Governments, State nor Confederate, done proper justice to his, and the mischievous agitation of Mr. Holden. And we have foreborne to participate in the personal attacks upon him, while he was daily insinuating that we were a "subsidized Editor." We have not followed in the allusions to his early career, and the variety of employments that he then followed, because we did not think this quite a legitimate attack, though he had provoked it. He had the right to select his calling, and it is his lot in life made his calling humble, or if his taste made it eccentric and not altogether dignified, we had nothing to do with it; and, candidly, we thought he was more blameless in those early vocations, than he is now. Nor do we make these allusions to wound or injure. We are of the number of those who have a real, not an affected sympathy with those who struggle against misfortune.

We have thus alluded to the Editor, and replied to him in order to correct his errors, and have the public to understand our positions. We not only disclaim being a member of the I. O. O. F., but we disclaim the defence of them, or any of them. We regard them all as criminals, whom the justice of the country ought to ferret out and punish. And we hope the Editor has kept and will keep clear of them, that he may not run the risk of being "shot through the head." He has not "played Wyman" in so long a time that perhaps he might not be expert, and we hoped that having been a political reformer, he had not abandoned the practical game. We could not avoid this allusion, for he made the retort necessary.

Remember, that a vote for Holden is a vote to encourage the Yankees to continue the war.

## The Soldier's Vote.

To-morrow is the day fixed for the soldiers in the field, in the camps, the hospital, to vote for Governor, members of the Legislature and Sheriffs of the respective counties. It is a duty and a privilege they are called on to perform this day, under the most solemn and responsible circumstances; and we believe they will perform it with the same patriotic integrity that they, the manhood, pride and spirit of the land, have met and chastised the insolent invader—who in their absence from home, wherever they had opportunities, have murdered and robbed their families and kindred at home, and visited upon mothers, sisters and daughters calamities greater than death itself.

And can any one doubt as to how for whom they will vote for Governor—the old State, in whose defence they have risked life, home, wife, children, parents, and all, dearer than life itself? None but the misguided, the deceived, the deluded, will cast their votes for W. W. Holden, whose course is prolonged this bloody struggle, and who invites a transfer of the bloody strife with the Yankee enemy, to a civil war among our people, our brothers and kindred, between their own homes and around their own family altars.

All that is dear and sacred is now at stake. Let the maimed and sick soldier, languishing in the hospitals, remember before he casts his vote to-morrow, that a heartless and unprincipled foe is in the very heart of our land laying it waste on every side. Let him remember that he must be driven out, or a lost. Let him remember what he himself has done to drive him back—how he has fought, and bled and suffered—how his comrades, his brothers, his sons, his kinsmen and friends have fallen noble martyrs to their country's cause, and then let him ask himself, if he can believe the record of his own glorious deeds and tread with contempt upon the graves of his slaughtered brothers in arms, by voting for a man who is in league with the vile enemy, who has persistently given all his influence to prevent our armies from being reinforced so as to be able to meet and vanquish the foe? If so let him vote for W. W. Holden. Does he desire that no more men shall be sent to fill up our thinned ranks, but that he and his comrades now in the trenches shall be left unaided to defend the legends at home? If he does, let him vote for W. W. Holden. Does he desire this war to be continued for long and weary months and years? If so, let him vote for W. W. Holden.

## Afraid to Meet Him.

Mr. Holden says we are afraid to "meet Mr. Settle," and because we frankly confessed as much, he styles our "reasons puerile and ridiculous." It seems impossible to please Mr. Holden. Had we met Mr. Settle, we should have been "challenged for votes" for Gov. Vance, and Mr. Holden would have said—behold the destructive. If we decline and confess an apprehension of Mr. Settle's prowess, Mr. Holden says our "reasons are puerile and ridiculous," and charges us with being afraid. Mr. Holden and Mr. Settle may have set a trap, but they caught no bird, except the rather lean consolation Mr. Settle may have in finding us "afraid to meet him."

But why does not Mr. Holden meet Gov. Vance? He has been often invited to do so. He has not the excuse of a "reasonable apprehension." He doesn't want to "harangue for votes," he rather have some body else harangue for him—some "fearless, gallant, patriotic gentleman." Thus situated, Mr. Holden would combine ease with safety. The discreet and considerate man!

## Look out for the Cross-Mark.

Our paper has now been in existence for six months. Most of the names on our books are subscribers for that length of time; and their terms will now begin to expire. We put a CROSS-MARK in close proximity to the subscriber's name on the paper, so as to give him notice in time to renew before the period for subscription will expire. We appeal to our present subscribers, who will not renew themselves, but give us their aid in selling our subscription list.

We understand that Mark Stone, of Cary District, in this county, went to Wm. O. E. Q. and made affidavit of renunciation of his membership in the H. O. A. society; but we recalled it before it was sent for publication. Does Mr. Stone intend by this retainer to resume his connection with the association? We await a reply from Mr. Stone.

We are not surprised to learn that the members of the Masonic Fraternity generally, are very indignant at the attempt to assimilate it with the infamous H. O. A. society; and that they are denouncing in bitter terms, Mr. Holden, the Progress, and all who have united with them in this attempting to stigmatize their beloved order.

Everybody, even Mr. Holden himself, seems to feel confident of his defeat. But the true men of the State should not be misled with an ordinary defeat of this arch agitator and disturber of unanimity and concord among our own people, but they should go to work, every man of them, and from now till the polls close on the 4th of August, lay with a will and patriotic fervor for the overthrow of the election of W. W. Holden, with all his abominable principles, will be disgraced to the State. His defeat, by a large majority, will live in history an enduring testimonial of the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her sons. Let us not be misled with less than twenty-five thousand majority against him.

## From the Front.

Special Correspondence to the Memphis Appeal.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA.  
Tuesday evening, July 19, 1864.

The fight on Nancy's creek yesterday between Williams' brigade and Hooker's entire corps, turned out to have been of more importance than was at first supposed. Finding that they were advancing in heavy force, Old "Cerro Gordo" determined to impede their advance as much as possible, until the commander-in-chief could be notified, and make preparations to meet them.

Dismissing his men, and concealing them in the dense undergrowth, he brought up two pieces of artillery, and hastily constructed a masked battery upon the opposite direction in which they were advancing, the woods opposite their position having been burned recently, affording a fine view in their front. They had been in position but a short time, when the enemy's skirmishers were discovered, who pressed forward, closely followed by the main body, marching in column.

Their skirmishers were allowed to approach within twenty paces, when the signal was given, and a murderous fire was poured into them at point blank range; the artillery opening at the same time with shell and canister upon the head of the column. The enemy broke and fled in wild confusion, but were again reformed, and advanced in line of battle. General Williams then withdrew about one mile and formed another ambuscade, into which the enemy fell again; but after wavering some time, finally advanced again, and tried to flank him upon the right. The 1st Kentucky, then in reserve, was then ordered to charge them, in order to bring off the artillery and horse, which was done in gallant style, led by the gallant and intrepid McCawley, they closed with the foe, and a hand to hand counter attack took place, which has not been equalled during the war; our men using the butts of their guns and pistols, and the enemy their bayonets. Owing to the density of the thickets, many of the officers were in advance of the line, and Lieut. Col. Griffin, commanding the regiment, came suddenly upon the enemy, and boldly advancing, demanded their surrender, telling them he had a regiment with him, to which they replied, they had an army corps, and called upon him to surrender, which he, together with his adjutant and five of his captains were reluctantly compelled to do; but their captors had scarcely begun to rejoice over them, before the latter list was upon them, and driving them back in wild disorder, and yelling like many infuriated devils, they reoccupied all of them; also, the body of the horses and artillery.

Five times during the day were they ambushed and Gen. Williams estimated their loss at 500 killed and wounded, 22 prisoners. Our loss was 21, including Capt. McCawley, who Gen. Williams says was the best staff officer he ever saw in any army.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,  
E. M. JORDAN,  
Lieut. and A. A. 2nd N. C. Cavalry.

[From the New York News.]

## Over Two and a Half Millions of Men, and Still Want More.

The following figures, so far as they go, are supposed to be reliable: Raised in 1861, as per report of Secretary Cameron, for three months, 77,875; raised in the same year, as per same report, for three years, 660,971; call of July 1st 1862 (three years' men), 300,000; call of August 4, 1862, for militia, (nine months' men) 800,000; call for militia of certain States, June 15, 1863, to repel invaders of Pennsylvania, 120,000; draft of July, 1863, three years' men, 300,000; number raised since October 17, as per statement of Senator Wilson, 700,000; total, 2,458,846.

In the recent battles on the way to Richmond, and in Sherman's raid in Georgia, the losses by bullets and disease are so great that conscription will follow conscription, in order to procure new victims to fill the ranks that have been so thinned.

The statement above does not embrace the militia called out in the Western States, and hurried forward to the Army of the Potomac, nor the call for the militia of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, now being filled, nor does it embrace the last conscription. Yet still the insatiable appetite of war calls for more of human blood and human suffering.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, thought the Union not worth saving without a "little blood-letting." One would think that there has been blood-letting, misery and death enough within the last three years to satisfy the most blood-thirsty of all the Abolition tribe, yet the cry is still for more.

We learn from Captain Cameron of Morgan's command, who accompanied the recent expedition into Kentucky, that throughout the section traversed by our cavalry, indications of a disposition and readiness of the people to raise the standard of open resistance to the Federal power whenever a Confederate army within their borders give them assurance of a permanent support, were apparent to a most gratifying extent. Our informant is convinced by what he saw of the disposition of the people of Kentucky, that the late proclamation of Lincoln, establishing martial law over the State, was occasioned by a wide apprehension on the part of the Federal Administration.

## New Advertisements.

### A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

### THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. They are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for every thing, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Liver and Bowels.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Diseases, Chills and Fevers, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dropsy, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Flatulency, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an actual saving of from \$100 to \$200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter, 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, \$3 a box. For \$30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston; Lincoln, S. P. Sher-  
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EDITORS, CONFEDERATE.—Read r the officers, men and friends of this Regiment under many obligations to you, by giving the subjoined an insertion in your columns, with the request that the Fayetteville Observer copy.

## CASUALTIES IN 2ND REGIMENT, N. C. CAVALRY, SINCE MAY 1, 1864.

Field and Staff—Killed, Col. C. M. Andrews 23d June, adjt. S. G. Worth 11th May. Wounded, Maj. W. P. Roberts.

Co. A—Killed, private A. H. Martin. Wounded, H. C. Ledford, W. L. Dale. Missing, F. M. Sapp.

Co. B—Killed, private Radford Dishman, R. J. Barkley. Wounded, Lieut. R. M. Allison seriously in thigh, S. A. Knox seriously in shoulder, J. E. McEwin in leg, M. C. Jordan in arm, J. J. Harden in foot, S. E. Moore in leg.

Co. C—Wounded, J. E. Best in foot, N. J. Battle in leg, J. T. Cross severe in leg, H. Hofer in foot.

Co. D—Missing, Capt. J. Baker, (since known to have been killed), privates W. Vaughn and Liberty Chapman. Wounded, Lieut. J. B. Person in leg, private J. C. Stone in hand, sergeant O. H. Elder thigh.

Co. E—Wounded, John Botts in ankle, Woodson Kistman in hand, John Jones in neck and shoulder serious. Captured, Capt. R. W. Atkinson and Lieut. Robbins.

Co. F—Wounded, Lieut. J. A. Saunders severe, Lieut. N. C. Tucker severe, Gideon Newell since died, Geo. McCentee severe, N. G. Westbrook, David Stafford severe, G. D. Wetherly severe.

Co. G—Killed, M. M. Kibler, Thomas Armstrong. Wounded, W. S. Spruill, F. F. Gurganus, W. Fuller, J. W. Snell.

Co. H—Captured, Lieut. W. H. Ivey. Wounded, G. W. Johnson painful.

Co. I—Killed, John Scroggin, Wm. Hare. Wounded, Wm. Garner painful, E. Shuffield serious. Captured, Lieut. H. B. Thomas and private A. Jackson.

Co. K—Killed, E. T. Wise. Wounded, Lieut. A. F. Fucet, very serious, Lieut. J. R. Harris, Jesse V. Roberts, W. P. Tilly since died, G. W. Walker.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,  
E. M. JORDAN,  
Lieut. and A. A. 2nd N. C. Cavalry.

[From the New York News.]

## Over Two and a Half Millions of Men, and Still Want More.

The following figures, so far as they go, are supposed to be reliable: Raised in 1861, as per report of Secretary Cameron, for three months, 77,875; raised in the same year, as per same report, for three years, 660,971; call of July 1st 1862 (three years' men), 300,000; call of August 4, 1862, for militia, (nine months' men) 800,000; call for militia of certain States, June 15, 1863, to repel invaders of Pennsylvania, 120,000; draft of July, 1863, three years' men, 300,000; number raised since October 17, as per statement of Senator Wilson, 700,000; total, 2,458,846.

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The statement above does not embrace the militia called out in the Western States, and hurried forward to the Army of the Potomac, nor the call for the militia of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, now being filled, nor does it embrace the last conscription. Yet still the insatiable appetite of war calls for more of human blood and human suffering.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, thought the Union not worth saving without a "little blood-letting." One would think that there has been blood-letting, misery and death enough within the last three years to satisfy the most blood-thirsty of all the Abolition tribe, yet the cry is still for more.

We learn from Captain Cameron of Morgan's command, who accompanied the recent expedition into Kentucky, that throughout the section traversed by our cavalry, indications of a disposition and readiness of the people to raise the standard of open resistance to the Federal power whenever a Confederate army within their borders give them assurance of a permanent support, were apparent to a most gratifying extent. Our informant is convinced by what he saw of the disposition of the people of Kentucky, that the late proclamation of Lincoln, establishing martial law over the State, was occasioned by a wide apprehension on the part of the Federal Administration.

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